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result set

DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=,ADJ

L3	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILLettia(W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1	L3
L2	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1	L2
L1	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) AND (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results** - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

1. US 20020004075 A1 . New compositions comprising solvent extracts of plants obtained from Glinus, Ruta, Hagenia, or Millettia species, useful for treating e.g. cancer, HIV, diabetes, Parkinson's disease, tuberculosis or viral or fungal infections. YIGZAW, T Z. A61K035/78.

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Terms	Documents
((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1

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1 FILE CROPU
37 FILES SEARCHED...
1 FILE IFIPAT
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1 FILE WPINDEX

7 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 67 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE MILLETTIA FERRUGINEA AND (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS)

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ANSWER '2' FROM FILE IFIPAT

=> d ti bib hit ab 1-2

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. DUPLICATE 2
TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of Millettia ferruginea (Hochest)
Baker against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.
AN 2002:162961 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200162961
TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of Millettia ferruginea (Hochest)
Baker against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.
AU Bekele, J. (1)
CS (1) Department of Biology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa:
biology.aau@telecom.net.et Ethiopia
SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,
No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.

ISSN: 0967-0874.

DT Article

LA English

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest) Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark **extracts** prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder **extracts** were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone **extract** was the most toxic **extract** and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

IT Major Concepts

Economic Entomology; Pest Assessment Control and Management; Pesticides

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms

bark; leaves; pods

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

rotenone: toxin; solvent **extracts**

ORGN Super Taxa

Coleoptera: Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia; Gramineae: Monocotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Leguminosae: Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGN Organism Name

Milletia ferruginea [birbira] (Leguminosae);

Sitophilus zeamais [maize weevil] (Coleoptera): pest; maize (Gramineae): grain crop, seed

ORGN Organism Superterms

Angiosperms; Animals; Arthropods; Dicots; Insects; Invertebrates;

Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest) Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark **extracts** prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder **extracts** were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone **extract** was the most toxic **extract** and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2003 IFI DUPLICATE 1

TI ANTI-CANCER **EXTRACTS** AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF MATERIAL FROM GLINUS LOTOIDES, RUTA CHALEPENSIS, HAGENIA ABYSSINICA, AND/OR **MILLETTIA FERRUGINEA**

AN 10060568 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB

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INF YIGZAW; TESFAYE ZERIHUN, CHATTANOOGA, TN, US

IN YIGZAW TESFAYE ZERIHUN

PAF Unassigned

PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)

AG TESFAYE Z. YIGSAW, 631 GLASTONBURY RD., NASHVILLE, TN, 37217, US

PI US 2002004075 A1 20020110

AI US 1999-442256 19991117

FI US 2002004075 20020110

DT Utility; Patent Application - First Publication

FS CHEMICAL

APPLICATION

- FIG. 1: depicts photomicrographs of MDA-435 cells treated with an organic solvent **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica*. 1A represents the control. 1B represents a higher concentration (between 0.10-0.0125%) of *Hagenia abyssinica* **extract**. 1C represents a medium concentration (between 0.0062-0.0016%) of *Hagenia abyssinica* **extract**. 1D represents a lower concentration (between 0.0008-0.0004%) of *Hagenia abyssinica* **extract**.
- FIG. 2: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with different concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 3: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating B16-F1 cells with different concentrations of cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 4: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MCF-7 cells with different concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 5: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 6: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of an acetone **extract** of *Ruta chalepensis* (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 7: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a methanol **extract** of *Ruta chalepensis* (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 8: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a mixture of a methanol **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* and an acetone **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 9: depicts photomicrographs of MDA-435 cells treated with an **extract** of *Millettia ferruginea* prepared using a cell medium extractant. 9A represents the control. 9B and 9C represent a higher concentration (0.1-0.0125%) of the *Millettia ferruginea* **extract**, while 9D represents a lower concentration (0.0008 to 0.0004%).
- FIG. 10: represents a graph of the results of treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 11: represents a graph of the results of treating B16-F1 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 12: represents a graph of the results of treating MCF-7 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 13: represents a graph of the results of treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 14: depicts photomicrographs of the effects of treating MDA435 cells with an organic solvent **extract** of *Ruta chalepensis*. 14A depicts the dense cell mass of the control. 14B and 14C depict the effect of differing concentrations of *Ruta chalepensis* **extract** on the cells, with 14B representing a higher concentration (between about 0.1-0.0125%) of the **extract**, and 14C representing a middle concentration (between about 0.0062-0.0016%).
- FIG. 15: represents a graph of the results of treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis* **extract** (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 16: represents a graph of the results of treating B16-F1 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis* **extract** (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 17A and 17B: represent graphs of the results of treating MCF-7 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis*

extract (CAM-ANQZ).

FIG. 18: represents a graph of the results of treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis*

extract (CAM-ANQZ).

FIG. 19: depicts photomicrographs of the effects of treating MDA435 cells with a cell medium **extract** of *Glinus lotoides*. 19A depicts the control. 19B-D depicts the effect of varying concentrations of *Glinus lotoides* **extract** on cancer cell growth. 19B and 19C represent the effect of higher concentrations (0.10.0125%) of the *Glinus lotoides* **extract**. 19D represents the effect of a lower concentration (0.0008 to about 0.0004%) of the *Glinus lotoides* **extract**.

FIG. 20: represents a graph of the results obtained with treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Glinus lotoides* (MsWM-CAMY-3T).

TI ANTI-CANCER **EXTRACTS** AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND
METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF

TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn.

AN 2000:129229 CABA

DN 20000314092

TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn

AU Samia Rashid; Shahid Ageel; Mohammad Ashraf

CS Biochemistry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

SO Hamdard Medicus, (1999) Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 37-39. 11 ref.
ISSN: 0250-7196

DT Journal

LA English

TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn.

AB This paper reports the biochemical analysis and antibacterial activity of some **extracts** of *G. lotoides*. Biochemical studies revealed a composition of: 2.4% carbohydrates (1.8% reducing and 0.6% non-reducing); 1.12% N; 7% proteins; and mineral contents (ppm) of Na (210), K (350), Ca (222), Mg (1035), Cu (1.24), Zn (1.24), Mn (11.92) and Fe (4.88). Ethanolic, **ether** and aqueous plant **extracts** did not show activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

CT carbohydrates; crude protein; iron; minerals; manganese; plant **extracts**; zinc; medicinal plants

ST **Glinus lotoides**; *Glinus*

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- AN 2000:129229 CABA
- DN 20000314092
- TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn
- AU Samia Rashid; Shahid Ageel; Mohammad Ashraf
- CS Biochemistry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Pakistan.
- SO Hamdard Medicus, (1999) Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 37-39. 11 ref.
ISSN: 0250-7196
- DT Journal
- LA English
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- CT carbohydrates; crude protein; iron; minerals; manganese; plant **extracts**; zinc; medicinal plants
- ST **Glinus lotoides**; *Glinus*
- AB This paper reports the biochemical analysis and antibacterial activity of some **extracts** of *G. lotoides*. Biochemical studies revealed a composition of: 2.4% carbohydrates (1.8% reducing and 0.6% non-reducing); 1.12% N; 7% proteins; and mineral contents (ppm) of Na (210), K (350), Ca (222), Mg (1035), Cu (1.24), Zn (1.24), Mn (11.92) and Fe (4.88). Ethanolic, **ether** and aqueous plant **extracts** did not show activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

File

EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER B.V.

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and cytotoxicity of kosins for

Hagenia ***abyssinica***

AN 92352287 EMBASE

DN 1992352287

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and cytotoxicity of kosins for

Hagenia ***abyssinica***

AU Woldemariam T Z; Leell A F; Linsley P W; Joby M C; Phillips R M

CS Pharmaceutical Analysis Research Group, School of Pharmacy, University of
Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP, United Kingdom

SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis, (1992) 10:8 (555-560).

ISSN: 0731-7085 CODEN: JPBADA

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal Article

FS 016 Cancer

052 Toxicology

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

AB The kosins are phloroglucinol derivatives isolated from female flowers of
Hagenia abyssinica (Rosaceae) and were tested for

possible cytotoxic activity in vitro and in vivo against a panel of three
transplantable murine adenocarcinomas of the colon of varying growth
characteristics and morphology (MAC system). Significant reductions in
colony formation were observed in vitro following 1, 3, 6 and 24 h exposure to all kosins (alpha-kosin, kosotoxin and
protokosin). The kosins (kosotoxin and protokosin) were also found to be
cytotoxic against MAC tumour cells in vivo in some cases. Kosotoxin was
subjected to preliminary toxicity studies in mice. It showed no observable
toxicity up to 200 mg kg⁻¹ orally and was found to be toxic at doses in
excess of 50 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.) was
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TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and cytotoxicity of kosins for

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excess of 50 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.) was lethal for 100% of the
animals.

CABA COPYRIGHT 1993 CABI

TI Antispasmodic effect of Hagenia abyssinica
AN 83:13063 CABA
DN 830315347
TI Antispasmodic effect of Hagenia abyssinica
AU Arragie, M.; Weimann, F.; Schneider, H.
CS Martin Luther University, Le Wittenberg, DDR 402 Halle,
German Democratic Republic.
SO Planta Medica, 1993, No. 4, pp. 240-241. 9 ref.
ISSN: 0032-0718
DT Journal
LA English
AB A water extract of the flowers from Ethiopian plants
was used.
TI Antispasmodic effect of Hagenia abyssinica.
AB A water extract of Hagenia abyssinica flowers from Ethiopian
plants was used.
ORGN Hagenia abyssinica

CABA COPYRIGHT 1981 CABI

TI Europe's discovery of the Ethiopian taenicide - kosso.
AN 30:59042 CABA
DN 300365451
TI Europe's discovery of the Ethiopian taenicide - kosso
AU Pankhurst, R.
CS London Sch. of Economic & Political Sci., Univ. of London,
UK.
SO Medical History, 1979, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 297-313.
ISSN: 0025-7178
DT Journal
LA English
AB The history of the introduction of kosso derived from the
flowers and seeds of Hagenia abyssinica into Europe is
related. This taenicide which contains kosotoxin, related to
filicetic acid, as an active ingredient was eventually
abandoned since it often failed to expel the scolex.
AB The history of the introduction of kosso derived from the
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This taenicide which contains kosotoxin, related to
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abandoned since it often failed to expel the scolex.
ST kosso Hagenia abyssinica

THE UTILITY OF TUBERCULIN TEST COMPARED TO B16 MELANOMA AND COLON CARCINOMA

AN 92:92342 NB: RARE F

TI THE UTILITY OF BRCA1 TESTING COMPARED TO B16 MELANOMA AND COLON CAECINOMA

AU SUFFNESS M; BRETT E; FETTER W; WONIOWICZ E; SPJUT R

CS NATUE, PROD BE AN H, NATI MIN WETHESDA MD 20892 USA

SO PHYTOTHER RE: 10-88 10-97.

DT (Research paper)

LA ENGLISH

CHC 147416

THE UTILITY OF TSP METHOD IN COMPARED TO D16 MELANOMA AND COLON CAECINOMA IN THE INHIBITION OF PLANT EXTRACTS

OEGRN Class: Dicot Family: Malvaceae Genus: HAGENIA

Species: ABYSSINIC

Organism part: DRIED FRUIT PLANT

TYPE OF STUDY (STY) : [] " ". Classification (CC) :

CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Doseage of ampicillin: 1000 mg TID; MD50: >M100 MCG per

MI.

Pathological changes in the brain

Qualitäts- und Leistungs- ZERTIFIKAT

TYPE OF STORY : STORY . Classification (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Experiments were conducted in a temperature-controlled room (22°C) with the subject seated in a chair. The subject was instructed to breathe normally and to maintain a steady posture throughout the experiment. The subject was instructed to breathe normally and to maintain a steady posture throughout the experiment. The subject was instructed to breathe normally and to maintain a steady posture throughout the experiment.

Dosage: 100.0 MG per KG; Dose: 100.0 MG per KG

Pathology 1974; 85: 385-388

Qualitäts- und Umwelt- MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TYPE OF STUDY : Survey . Classification (CC):

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Dosage: 225.0 MG per KG; NOISE; DOSE: 225.0 MG per KG

Pathologic and clinical correlation 38

Qualitative Analysis of the Data

TYPE OF REPORT: Summary Classification (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

EXTENSION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Dosage: 90 mg per kg BW; DOSE: 900.0 MG per KG

Mathematical Analysis 18 19

Qualifying for 2000: 100%

TYPE OF STUDY: Experimental Classification (CC): TOXIC

EFFECT (GENERAL)

Extract type: ☐ M.P. ☐ M.F. ☐ M.T.

Dosage: 1800 MG per KG; Dose: 1800 MG per KG

National Endowment for the Arts

Quality: 100 percent. A++

TYPE OF STUDY : STUDY : CLASSIFICATION (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: ETC FMT
Dosage information: 11 MOUSE; DOSE: 50.0 MG per KG
Pathologic agent: H1N1 NA-B16
Qualitative result: INACTIVE

TYPE OF STUDY: STUDY CC Classification (CC):
ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: ETC FMT
Dosage information: 11 MOUSE; DOSE: 400.0 MG per KG
Pathologic agent: H1N1 NA-B16
Qualitative result: INACTIVE

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 TI PRELIMINARY TRIALS OF ETHIOPIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS IN
 NINETEEN MARKETS IN
 ETHIOPIA: INST. PATHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL HEALTH ASPECTS
 AN 91:79354 NAPRALERT
 DN T90357
 TI PRELIMINARY TRIALS OF ETHIOPIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS IN
 NINETEEN MARKETS IN
 ETHIOPIA: INST. PATHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL HEALTH ASPECTS
 AU KLOOS H; TERRELL A; YEMMA A; YEMMA A; YEMMA A; YEMMA A
 CS INST. PATHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL HEALTH ASPECTS, ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA
 SO ETHIOPIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS IN NINETEEN MARKETS IN
 DT Journal; (Ethnomedical) 1991; 33.
 LA ENGLISH
 CHC 3132
 ORGN Class: DICOT Family: EUPHORBACEAE Genus: ***HAGENIA***
 Species:
 ABYSSINICA
 Common name s: FLEWEE
 Organism part: FLOWERS
 Geographic loc: ETHIOPIA; AFN
 TYPE OF STUDY: STUDY OF THE RE. Classification (CC):
 ANTIMALARIAL
 ACTIVITY:
 Extract type: HLO 100%
 Dosage information: 100%; HUMAN ADULT
 Comment s: USED FOR ANTIMALARIAL.
 TYPE OF STUDY: STUDY OF THE RE. Classification (CC):
 LAXATIVE EFFECT
 Extract type: HLO 100%
 Dosage information: 100%; HUMAN (PREGNANT)
 Comment s: USED FOR LAXATIVE IN CHILDBIRTH.
 TYPE OF STUDY: STUDY OF THE RE. Classification (CC):
 ASCARICIDAL ACTIVITY
 Extract type: HLO 100%
 Dosage information: 100%; HUMAN ADULT
 Comment s: USED FOR ASCARICIDE; SOAK FLOWERS IN WATER
 OF BEER.
 VERBENACEAE: DRINK THE NEXT MORNING.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 ED. TRUSTEES. 12
TI MEDICINAL PLANTS OF EAST AFRICA EAST AFR LITERATURE BUREAU,
NAIROBI
AN 9232733 NAPRALERT
DN K04594
TI MEDICINAL PLANTS OF EAST AFRICA EAST AFR LITERATURE BUREAU,
NAIROBI
AU KOKWARO JO
CS DEPT BOTANY, NAIROBI UNIV, NAIROBI KENYA
SO BOOK (1976).
DT Journal: (Ethnomedical papers)
CHC 127204

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ROSACEAE Genus: HAGENIA Species:
ABYSSINICA

Common name(s): KAMONDE; MUTNTERE; MWAANGA; MUJOGAJOGA

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ROSACEAE Genus: ***HAGENIA*** Species:
ABYSSINICA

Organism part: ROOT

Geographic area (GT): EAST AFRICA AF

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ANTIMALARIAL
ACTIVITY

Extract type: HOT TINCT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMA ADULT

Comment(s): USEFUL AGAINST MALARIA ROOT COOKED WITH MEAT AND THE
SOUP DRUNK

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ROSACEAE Genus: ***HAGENIA*** Species:
ABYSSINICA

Subspecies: SEX FEMALE

Common name(s): MUTNTERE; MUJOGAJOGA; KAMONDE; MWAANGA

Organism part: INFLORESCENCE

Geographic area (GT): EAST AFRICA AF

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): TAENIFUGE ACTIVITY

Extract type: ISOETHANOL-H2O TINCT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMA ADULT

Comment(s): USEFUL FOR TAENIOCESTOSE INFESTATIONS

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TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and acute toxicity of kosins for
Hagenia ***abyssinica***

AN 92352287 EMBASE

DN 1992352287

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and acute toxicity of kosins for
Hagenia ***abyssinica***

AU Woldemariam T.Z., Lee A.F., Linley P.A., Gibby M.C., Phillips R.M.

CS Pharmaceutical Analysis Research Group, School of Pharmacy, University of
Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP, United Kingdom

SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis, (1992) 10:8 (555-560).

ISSN: 0731-7085 CODEN: JPBADA

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal Article

FS 016 Cancer

052 Toxicology

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

AB The kosins are phloroglucinol derivatives isolated from female flowers of
Hagenia abyssinica (Rosaceae) and were tested for

possible cytotoxic activity in vitro and in vivo against a panel of three
transplantable murine adenocarcinomas of the colon of varying growth
characteristics and morphology (MAC system). Significant reductions in
colony formation were observed in vitro in MAC 15A tumour following 1, 3,
6 and 24 h exposure to all kosins (alpha-kosin, kosotoxin and
protokosin). The kosins (kosotoxin and protokosin) were also found to be
cytotoxic against MAC tumour cells in vivo in some cases. Kosotoxin was
subjected to preliminary toxicity studies. It showed no observable
toxicity up to 200 mg kg⁻¹ orally and was found to be toxic at doses in
excess of 50 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.) was
lethal for 100% of the animals.

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and acute toxicity of kosins for
Hagenia abyssinica

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TI PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF ETHIOPIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS IN
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ETHIOPIA: USE PATTERNS AND ETHNIC HEALTH ASPECTS

AN 92:79354 NAPRALERT

DN T00357

TI PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF ETHIOPIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS IN
NINETEEN MARKETS IN

ETHIOPIA: USE PATTERNS AND ETHNIC HEALTH ASPECTS

AU KLOOS H; TEKLE A; Y. HAILU; Y. YOSEF A; LEMMA A

CS INST PATHOBIOLOG, ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA

SO ETHIOPIAN MED J (1988) 14: 1-13.

DT Journal; (Ethnomedical)

LA ENGLISH

CHC 8232

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: EUPHORBACEAE Genus: ***HAGENIA***

Species:

ABYSSINICA

Common name(s): KOSSO

Organism part: FLOWERS

Geographic area (GT): ETHIOPIA; AFN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): EVALUATION Classification (CC):

ANTIMALARIAL

ACTIVITY

Extract type: H2O

Dosage Information: 1; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED FOR ANTIMALARIAL.

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): EVALUATION Classification (CC):

LAXATIVE EFFECT

Extract type: H2O

Dosage Information: 1; HUMAN(PREGNANT)

Comment(s): USED FOR LAXATIVE IN CHILDBIRTH.

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): EVALUATION Classification (CC):

ASCARICIDAL ACTIVITY

Extract type: H2O

Dosage Information: 1; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED FOR ASCARICIDE: OAK FLOWERS IN WATER

OR BEER.

CONTENT: DRINK THE NEXT MORNING.

SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,
No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.
ISSN: 0967-0874.

BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of *Milletia ferruginea* (Hochest)
Baker against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.

AN 2002:162961 BIOSIS

DN PREV200200162961

TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of *Milletia ferruginea* (Hochest)
Baker against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.

AU Bekele, J. (1)

CS (1) Department of Biology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa:
biology.aau@telecom.net.et Ethiopia

SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,
No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.
ISSN: 0967-0874.

DT Article

LA English

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest)
Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and
on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using
different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of
applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts
were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract
was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bioassay,
LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity
of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w
to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant
reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

IT Major Concepts

Economic Entomology; Pest Assessment Control and Management; Pesticides

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms

bark; leaves; pods

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

rotenone; toxin; solvent extracts

ORGN Super Taxa

Coleoptera; Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia; Gramineae;

Monocotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Leguminosae;

Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGN Organism Name

Millettia ferruginea [birbira] (Leguminosae);

Sitophilus zeamais [maize weevil] (Coleoptera): pest; maize (Gramineae):

grain crop, seed

ORGN Organism Superterms

Angiosperms; Animals; Arthropods; Dicots; Insects; Invertebrates;

Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest) Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

- TI Phytochemical investigation of **Glinus lotoides** growing in Egypt.
- AN 1999:463580 BIOSIS
- DN PREVIEW9900463580
- TI Phytochemical investigation of **Glinus lotoides** growing in Egypt.
- AU El Sayed, M. Mohamed (1)
- CS (1) Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, Theodor Bilharz Research Institute, Giza Egypt
- SO Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, (1997) Vol. 38, No. 4-6, pp. 377-390.
ISSN: 0301-5068.
- DT Article
- LA English
- SL Arabic; English
- TI Phytochemical investigation of **Glinus lotoides** growing in Egypt.
- AB PHYTOCHEMICAL investigation of **Glinus lotoides** (Family Molluginaceae) led to the isolation and identification of beta-amyrin, campesterol, alpha-spinasterol, beta-sitosterol and lupeol from the unsaponifiable fraction of the petroleum **ether extract**. From the chloroform **extract**, three prenylisoflavones named 5,7,2',4'-tetrahydroxy-6-(3,3-dimethylallyl) isoflavone; 5,7,4'-trihydroxy-6,3'-di-(3,3-dimethylallyl) isoflavone and 5,7,2',4'-tetrahydroxy-6,3'-di-(3,3-dimethylallyl) isoflavone were isolated. Also, the ethyl acetate **extract** afforded three flavonoid glycosides; apigenin-7-O-glucoside; isovitexin and luteolin-7-O-glucoside. The identification of the isolated compounds was established through spectral analysis as well as by direct comparison with reference materials. GLC of the methylated fatty acids revealed the presence of 22 fatty acids.
- ORGN Super Taxa
Aizoaceae; Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
- ORGN Organism Name
Glinus lotoides (Aizoaceae): antihelminthic agent
- ORGN Organism Superterms
Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants
- AB PHYTOCHEMICAL investigation of **Glinus lotoides** (Family Molluginaceae) led to the isolation and identification of beta-amyrin, campesterol, alpha-spinasterol, beta-sitosterol and lupeol from the unsaponifiable fraction of the petroleum **ether extract**. From the chloroform **extract**, three prenylisoflavones named 5,7,2',4'-tetrahydroxy-6-(3,3-dimethylallyl) isoflavone; 5,7,4'-trihydroxy-6,3'-di-(3,3-dimethylallyl) isoflavone and 5,7,2',4'-tetrahydroxy-6,3'-di-(3,3-dimethylallyl) isoflavone were isolated. Also, the ethyl acetate **extract** afforded three flavonoid glycosides; apigenin-7-O-glucoside; isovitexin and luteolin-7-O-glucoside. The identification of the isolated compounds was established through spectral analysis as well as by direct comparison with reference materials. GLC of the methylated fatty acids revealed the presence of 22 fatty acids.

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- OCGN Super Taxa
- Aizoaceae; Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
- OCGN Organism Name
- Glinus lotoides** (Aizoaceae): antihelminthic agent
- OCGN Organism Superterms
- Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants
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